WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-Census Superintendset Porter to-day prepared a reply to the deism of the conduct of his office by Wilsam Dudley Foulke, and gave it out for pub-

tration to-night. The following is the subgance of Mr. Porter's letter, which is ad-

fressed to Mr. Foulke:
My Dean Siz: The assumption in your open puter of Nov. 12 to the effect that I sought an apportunity to defend the census in Frank Leshe's Illustrated Newspaper is not true, because the article in question was written at the very sarpest solicitation of the editor of that paper. Your second assumption is equally incorrect, namely, that I recommended to the President that the census be taken by enumerators ap-pointed upon the recommendation of Republican Congressmen and other influential party men. Section 5 of the act of March 1, 1889 makes it the duty of supervisors of census to elect their own enumerators. This was done throughout the country, in accordance with the law, and no proposition was ever made by any person or persons to submit an army of 9,000. if we include institution enumerators, to an examination. Such a course would have been an impossibility, as in many parts of the sentry it was difficult to secure persons willing to work for a compensation of less than \$3 serday and employment to last from fifteen to sirty days. An attempt to submit this imsense army to civil service examination would are been a farce, if it had not been impos Bie. Are you not, therefore, a little disin shie. Are you not, therefore, a little disha-shrous when you refer to my "sixty thou-send subordinates?" I see no reason why my gritude in relation to placing the Cassus Once under civil service rules should any good cloud the work with suspicion than the Set that tien. Francis A. Walker, my prede-sesor made the appointments in 1880 in pre-decity the same manner as they were made for he playentic census.

sesor, made the appointments in 1880 in presesor, made the appointments in 1880 in presesor, made the appointments in 1880 in presesor, made the appointments in 1880 in presesor made the appointments in 1880 in presesor the same manner as they were made for
the eleventh census in the same manner and in the
same way, and my answer is unhesitatingly
that I certainly should believe in the accuracy
of an enumeration conducted by a Democratic
Administration in the same manner and in the
same apirit as the eleventh census has been
conducted. To your question. "Do you, in
fact believe in the accuracy of the police onmeration made in New York, taken under
Democratic direction?" I reply that a list of
sames secured by the police of New York is
one thing and a census of the entire United
States, taken under the act of March 1, 1889,
altogether another. I have already expressed
my views on the New York police census. I
believe the apirit and intent of that enumeration was to find more neople than the l'edteral enumeration, and this is sustained by
many facts that have reached me from reliable
sources. The Federal enumerators, on the
sources. The Federal enumerators, on the
sources, were bound to the strictest rules and
regulations. I have never made any assault
es the integrity of those who took part in the
police enumeration. I have merely claimed,
and that can be proved, that thousands of people were enumerated by the police of New York
to had been enumerated elsewhere in July,
and this is a natural consequence of taking
the census in a large city like New York
at a time far removed from the period
of enumeration in other parts of the country.
The census, to be of value, should be taken as
nearly simultaneously as possible. Those who
did the actual enumerating were not to blame
for this. For the same reason I refer to the
additions in October as intentional, and to the
omissions of June, if any there be, as the result
of carelessness. In many cases names of individuals were taken by the police agains

hientional. I have never admitted the Desti-bility of an omission of 200,000 names by the June count.

"You want to know why I am silent when seked regarding inferences to be drawn from the vital statistics of the metropolis. For two teasons: First, such inferences are of little value in the face of the exact count of the peo-isle, and, econdly, because I have repeatedly treated this phase of the question in public print and to the representatives of newspapers who have come to see me for information. If you ask me how I know that enumerators were selected with the greatest case, the reply is that in the city of New York they were subjected to a quasi civil service examination by the supervisor, and those who were not fairly ac-curate and rapid writers were refused employ-ment. In other cities the supervisors were lo-structed to personally test each applicant and sacertain if the man had the necessary soliity for the work. These instructions were carried out. In addition to this, and as a check on the supervisors and the applications, which had to be written in the handwriting of the applicants were carefully examined by experts of both political parties in the Census Office, and the superintensient in every case refused to con-firm appointments of those who did not seem

sere carefully examined by experts of both political parties in the Cenaus Office, and the imperintentiant in every case refused to confirm appointments of those who did not seem qualified for the work.

You will see that in the management of the Cenaus Office the promises of the Republican party in its platform, to the effect that "the reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun ander a Republican Administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all grades of the service to which it was applicable. The seem strictly adhered to, and wherever it was practicable it has been applied. Every important place in this bureau, every expert in the office, every whisf of division, every man or woman wherever it was practically in the scheme applied. Every important place in this bureau, every expert in the office, every chief of division, every man or woman in charge of work has been appointed solely on account of ability to perform the work and faithful service in the tenth census, in fact the morit system has been applied successfully to the Census Office, and as a result we have to-day one of the most efficient clerical forces engaged in the public service. In capacity and intelligent work our present force reflects the greatest credit upon the system of examinations adopted by this office and u. on its competent Eoard of Examiners, whose work is open to public inspection.

It would afford me great pleasure at any time to fully nequality you with our system of examinations, as I already have done the committee appointed by Congress to investigate the civil service. No pledge made by the Republican purty has been violated in the Census Office. Very respectfully.

Robbert P. Porter,

KENNY GETS THE SCHEDULES.

But Chief Hunt Refused to Certify That WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-Supervisor Kenny's departure from Washington has been delayed. He secured the copies of the Federal schedules for the Second ward this afternoon. They are on large sheets of paper and in several handwritings. They give the names of the residents in the Second ward, together with their addresses, sex. age, and nationality. They were furnished to him by Mr. Hunt, chief of the population division, on an order from Superintendent Porter, On receiving was nothing about them which would indicate that they were obtained from the Census Office.

Mr. Hunt replied that they were copied from the original schedules, had been compared, and were correct. Mr. kenny urged that there was no proof of this, and saked Mr. Hunt to sign a certificate to the effect that the copies were correct transcripts of the official schedules, so far as he was able to say. This Mr. Hunt refused to do. Mr. Kenny then suggested that ench sheet should be signed by the person who had written it; but Mr. Hunt said that that could only be done on the order of the superintendent of the bureau. Mr. Kenny smiled and walked out. He will wait over undid to morrow to see Mr. Porter, and will endeavor to obtain from him some document or other evidence to show the true nature of the papers handed to him to-day.

These records, by the way, contain 929 as mes instead of 922, as in the original enumeration of the Second ward announced by Mr. Porter. The additional seven names come from persons who have informed the Census office of the fact that they were not counted by the Federal enumerators, and who were furnished with schedules by the office to, allow them to supply the missing information with regard to themselves.

Supervisor Kenny and a talk with Mr. Porter to-day, and took he occasion to make adeposit to part payment for the names to be furnished but from the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Mr. Kenny concluded to be a constant of the second ward such schedules by the office to, allow the form the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Mr. Kenny concluded to be a content of the second when the first than the second will be ready, but it is uncertain when these will be ready, but it is uncertain when these will be ready, but it is uncertain when these will be ready, but it is uncertain when these will be ready, but it is uncertain when these will be ready, but these copies Mr. Kenny suggested that there

s uncertain when these will be ready, but

Mr. Kenny concluded to be on the rate side and bay for them in advance, to be sure of getting them. In accepting the money Superintendent Parter femaliked that he had suggested the purchase of these additional names because he had thought New York ought to have them to make a fulter and more thorough comparison, its also suggested that under a strict construction of the law he need not have furnished any part of the city schedules unless the authories had demanded them all, but he had that cared to construct the law so strictly as

PORTER'S PET ENUMERATORS. Pictures of Nome of Them Are in the Rognes' Gallery.

inspector Byrnes had something to say yeserday about Census Superintendent Porter. whe has criticised the police count, and who has also assaulted the integrity of those who took part in the enumeration. He said: "Mr. Porter makes a big mistake when he says that

HE DEFENDS HIS CENSUS. the police count was carelessly made, and that such a rule as When you are in doubt add one was altopted. Mr. Porter claims that his

one' was attepted. Mr. Porter claims that his enumerators were selected with the greatest care from the best material available. I know some of Mr. Powrer's enumerators who are professional thiewes, and whose pictures are in the Roques' Gallery, One man in particular served three terms in prison for shoplifting. He was a thief then, and he is one now.

"I had a talk with this man to-day. He told me the district he covered, and said he took between 400 and 500 names. One of my detectives sent this very man, who was employed by Mr. Porter, to prison for stealing. Hesteals for a living. I know him and his partners. This is one of the respectable man employed by Mr. Porter to take the causus. He received his appointment through the influence of a Justice in this city. If Mr. Porter wishes the photographs of the men that I seek of I would be glad to furnish them from the Hogues' Gallery.

A DEAD TRAMP'S DIARY.

It's a Mystery, Though, Who He Was-His Life Was Miserable, and an Entry Shows that He Wanted to Die.

When Policeman Dwyer rode down Sedgewick avenue on his way to the High Bridge police station, at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. he came across a tramp lying in the roadway within a stone's throw of High Bridge, at Depot place. Tramps are common enough in the neighborhood, but this unfortunate was unconscious, and was dying, probably by his own hand. He was poorly clad, and was dirty as had a fair complexion and sandy hair. Though day, his beard was seant. He wore needescript clothes, picked up, probably, here and there in

his tramps through the country.

The fellow was taken to the police station, and then to the Harlem Hospital, where he got the first bath he had probably had in many exposure possibly, but the doctors are inclined o believe from poison. An autopsy will decide this question.

The wanderer's only treasure was an odd one. It was a cheap notebook in which he had kept a diary. Passages in it prove that, contrary to the generally accepted idea, trampe are not always entirely so from choice, and that some of them hope to secure work. His jottings in the book were disjointed statements mixed here and there with names of companions, and here and there with names and addresses or people whom he may have thought promising persons to appeal to for aid. On the cover of the book is written:

John Casiln in account with Key. Dr. Mahoney.

On the fly leaf, in what seems to be the unknown tramp's writing, this appears: This book belongs to Jack the Ripper. Bound from New York to Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy. Dated Poughkeepsie, the last of October, 1980.

Then follows the names "Nelly Blye." "Nelly Woods." and "Bridget Donohue."
Further on, in the same handwriting, are the words:
This book belongs to Rev. Dr. Mahonev of Wappinger's Pais. He gave it to me to keep ac ounts for him as general man about his place, with ages at 15 dollars per month for the first six months.

Banket Clark.

If Daniel Clark is the name of the writer, and he was employed by the Rev. Mr. Mahoney, he does not seem to have worked long for him, as the blankbook contains no memoranda of the accounts mentioned. Almost the first memorandum in the book is an odd one. It

Numbers are placed over certain words in the entry, possibly to indicate more than the writing. It is followed by the memorandum "Sing She-State Prison 98—Stone Wails." A page or two beyond he again refers to the Doctor. This time he calls him Dr. Crone. He says:

"Dr. Crone is dead, and will be buried in Evergreen Cemetery as soon as possible by the Business Men's Association and commercial economists." This is followed by the numbers 94 and 96.

iness Mon's Association and commercial economists." This is followed by the numbers 94 and 96.

In a list of places he has evidently visited are Tarrytown, Youkers, Kingsbridge, and Bridgeport with the comment. "Never get a job on this road. Hard times, no work." He seems to have then had a long tramp to Bing Sing, Tarrytown. Youkers, Bridgeport, Hartford, Narraganset, Boston, Fall River, Lowell, Danbury, and Ansonia. Here is tanother memorandum which may apply to the unknown tramp:

tramp:
Michael Ryan, Jr., Borough road perish of Emely,
Michael Ryan, Jr., Borough road perish of Emely,
Tipperary, Ireland, came to this country in the month
of Juna, 1880, landed at Castle Garden, when to Troy,
from Troy to Arisona, from Arizona to Philadelphia, to
New York, to Baltimore. For months in Jessup's Out
jail, thirty days in White Plains. iall, thirty days in white Plains.

Especially hard luck seems to have come to the unfortunate about this time, and he writes:

"Started on the road from New York to Troy. Got as far as Poughkeepsie. Slept two nights in a police station. Got slock and will return to New York. Dated on the road. Slock and hungry. Near New Hamburg, on way to some hospital."

pital."

Ver Plank's Point is a good place to get

"Ver Plank's Point is a good place to get

"Ver Plank's Point is a good place to get

"he adds and then goes on: "Got ter

"he adds and then goes on in the get of the ge

This is followed by these entries: Hard times looking for work; hungry, and can't est or drink; sick and lived of living in this kind of a way. Sunday horning: Contempiate suicide by taking in cents worth of rough on rats. A little off in the head and beartick from tramping through the country. Can't work you know. No tramps wanted. Walting for a cheek irom my wife what I brought from seattle, Washington Territory, you know. Pienty of good friends everywhere, but am a perfect stranger in New York though.

This would appear that worthless as he seemed to be he had found some woman willing to marry him, possibly in better days, before he dreamed he would ever become a tramp. Among the addresses in the tramp's diary

Among the addresses in the tramp's diary are these:

Rev. Dr. O'Mshoney, parish priest, Wappinger's Falls.

N. Y.: Rev. Dewit Taimage. New York. Jerry Mc. Anley's mission house. Rev. Father Nurent. parish priest. Ubeyenne, Wy. Ter., Rev. Father McDevit the cathedral, Denver, Cel.; Mrs. Edward Webbl. Remailer county, New York: Mrs. Prank. Dunn. Trey, N. Y. Bamuei J. Tilden, Res., Broadway, Yookera, N. Y.: Mrs. B. J. Flower, White Fishes.

The words of "Home, Sweet Home," occupy a leaf in his book. It also contains the names of nearly, if not all, the railroids in the United States carefully printed with lead pencil. The names of hundreds of nowspapers all over the country were printed with equal care.

Timothy Ryan seems the most tikely name in the book to belong to the dead tramp, as he has this memorandum carefully written:

Timothy Ryan, Seattle, Washington Ter., July 4, 1880.

Seattle is where he saws he met him wife. In another portion of the book the names of several of the Hyan Ismily and their location or birthplace in Ireland are carefully recorded.

APTER GRANITE STATE OFFICERS. Ex-Treasurer Charles J. Lord Arrested

Charles J. Lord. who was until recently the

Secretary and Treasurer of the Granite State Provident Association, a building and loan concern which has been before the courts before, was arrested at 4:50 o'elock yesterday afternoon by Policeman Connor. upon a Tombe Court warrant charging him with grand larceny. The complainant is Otto Menzel, a bar-ber of 130 Park avenue. He charges Lord with having taken \$285 of his money. His lawyer, Oscar J. Hochstadter of 34 Park row, said to a Sun reporter last night:
"Menzel, with a lot of other Germans, was

captivated by allurements cast out by the Granite State Association, which claims to be a loan and building corporation. He put in n loan and building corporation. He put in about \$300, at first in installments of \$50 a month and afterward of \$30. Rumors reached his ears that everything was not all right, and about three months ago he called at the association's office with a drait for his investment. He presented it and was laughed at. He insisted upon having his rights and they pushed him out of the office.

An officer has been locking the past week for G. Percival Stewart, the President of the concern, and Julian Landauer, the Superintendent, but cannot find either. Lord was locked up at the Second precipit station house. He was liberated at 10% oclock P. M., however, Philip Carpenter, the lawyer of the association, furnishing \$1,000 ball.

Ma Couldn't Master the Third Beclevate VIENNA. Nov. 13.-The suicide of a schoolboy, a member of a family of good social post tion, has caused a sensation here. The boy found great difficulty in mastering the third declension in the Latin grammar, and the fact so worked upon his mind that he took his life.

Pond's Extract relieves inflammations of the skin or mucous membrane.—Ada,

SHR SINKS ALMOST AS SOUN AS SHE

Pew of Mer Ill-fated Orew Mave Time to Reach the Beck Sefore the Goes Down —Description of the Vessel—England Of-fers a Reward for Recovering the Bodies. LONDON, Nov. 18 .- An official statement reearding the loss of the Serpent has been issued. It shows that the vessel had 176 men on board, of which number only three seamen were saved. The Spanish Government has been asked to assist in recovering the bodies of the lost, the British Government offering & reward for each body. The British Vice-Consul at Corunna has gone to Camarinas to make inquiries of the survivors regarding the disaster.

The disaster occurred at 11 o'clock on Monday night. A heavy storm was prevailing and the night was densely black. When the vesse struck her keel was torn off and a great hole was stove in her bottom. She slipped off the rocks into deep water and immediately foundered. tons of water rushing through the hole in her

A majority of the officers and crew were below when the vessel struck, and she sank so quickly afterward that none of them had time to reach the deck. The disaster was so sudden and complete that it was impossible for those who were on deck to get a boat into the water. The time between the striking and the sinking of the vessel was so short that nearly all on board went down without making a sign on board went down without making a sign. The three sailors who managed to reach the shore near Camarinas were badly cut and bruised by being thrown by the seas against the rocks, and when they reached land they were exhausted by their struggles. They were taken to a hospital, where they yet remain. The Admiralty will hold an investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the Serpent, and the three survivors will be called upon to give their evidence.

It is officially announced that the Serpent had become partially disabled in a hurricane and that it was necessary for her to repair before proceeding on her voyage. Her commanding officer therefore decided to put into Corunna or Vigo, and while attempting to make port the vessel was lost.

The Serpent was almost the counterpart of The Serpent was almost the counterpart of the United States cruiser Yorktown, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Her length was 225 feet; extreme breadth 36 feet; draught forward, 12½ feet; att, 14½ feet. Her displacement was 1,740 tons. Kine was of greater horse power than the Yorktown, but failed to meet her contract requirements for both horse power and speed. She belonged to the "Archer" class of cruisers, of which Great Britain has about a dozen.

speed. She belonged to the "Archer" class of cruisers, of which Great Britain has about a dozan.

The Government commenced her construction in 1885 in the dockyard at Devonport. She was launched on March 10, 1887, and, although she participated in the recent sham-battle manusures, she was not put into regular commission until July or August. She was, therefore, just commencing her service when the disaster occurred. An attempt to increase the Serbent's speed to 18 knots by raising her horse power to 4.500 under forced draught failed. On her first tris! trip, Jan. 18, 1888, she made 14.57 knots. Under forced draught failed. On her first tris! trip, Jan. 18, 1888, she made 14.57 knots. Under forced draught failed on the first tris! trip, Jan. 18, 1888, she made 14.57 knots. Under forced draught 4.159, and whose highest development was also her horse power, whose total equalled 4.159, and whose highest development was 4.484 (16 below contract). She was therefore much of a disappointment, although on Nov. 9 shs made 16.22 knots in a rough-sea trial. Her sea speed was rated as 15.6 knots.

The Serpent was three masted, schooner rigged, and was armed with six six-inch breechloading rifles, a full secondary battery of eight three-pound rapid-fire guns, and four to reduce the first of 7.20 of an inch in thickness. A double bottom in such an accident would not have saved her, however, and if the big-armored Maine, to be launched on next Tuesday, should strike "end on" in such a storm, she would be likely to go to the bottom as well.

DR. KOCH REPORTED ILL. Not Make His Secret Public.

By Dunlay's Cable Agency. BERLIN, Nov. 13 .- Dr. Koch yesterday inoculated himself with lymph, and afterward while walking in the Thiergarten, was seized vomiting, which was accompanied by fever, the symptoms which always follow the inoculation of consumptive patients, Dr. Koch had to return home in a cab. The ques-

Koch had to return home in a cab. The ques-tion arises whether he himself is not afflicted with tuberculosis. Prof. Libberitz apparently demonstrated that the lymph has no infuence on people who are not consumptive. Many consumptives have come from Cannes, Nice, and Mentone to be inceulated. Russian, Swedish, and Roumanian physicians are also arriving, and several American doctors have notified Dr. Koch that they will attend his lec-ture on Nov. 26.

The Irish Conspiracy Trial.

"Ver Plank's Point is a good place to get grub." he adds and then goes on: "Got ten certain Fishkill from a lady and breakfast. Got five cents in Cold Bpring from a woman and slept in a foundry." He also records that the weather is getting cold. No doubt this was an important event to him. He seems to have made up his mind that he must do something for a living, for he says:

Going down East to go to work in some factory where there is a winter job to do, with good wages, to make a stake to go to London or Liverpoot with. Will try and make soonsh to buy a cheap passage on active stranship at the foot of Flitt with street. New York city. Will get a good possition in Lowell, Masse, with good may and easy work, short hours, and good boarding establishment in hotel. I got two cents trong seaten cents I has the most of the control was practically an admission of the descending and make soonship to the control was practically an admission of the lost, and this delay in commencing the prosecution was practically an admission of the descending and the defendants' acts.

Mr. Hedmond admitted that a combination was practically an admission of the defendants' acts.

Mr. Hedmond admitted that a combination was practically an admission of the turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fait turnpike or railread, or both, to get a position at fai

Sunk in a Collision. Dover, Nov. 18.-The Norwegian ship Terpsichore, Capt. Lorensen, from Quebec, Oct. 11, for Newcastle, was sunk by collision in the Channel last night. The crew of the Terpsichore were rescued by a lifeboat from Deal. The other vessel was the British steamer Cassia, from Riga for Newport, They came together stem to steem. The bows of the Terpsichore were completely smashed, and she was dismissed. A number of the Cassia's plates were broken and bent, and she was slightly damaged otherwise. She is not leaking. She attempted to tow the Terpsichore, but a gale prevented. The Terpsichore was then abandoned as she was full of water. She atterward drifted on the Goodwin Sands, where she sank, The other vessel was the British steamer

The Paraelt-O'Nhea Case to Go On.

LONDON, Nov. 18 .- In the Divorce Court today Mr. Lockwood, on behalf of Mrs. O'Shea. applied for a postponement of the Parnell suit applied for a postponement of the Parnell suit pending the proceedings in the case of Mrs. Wheels, sister of Mrs. O'Shes, against whom there is counter accusation of adultery with Capt. O'Shes. Solicitor-General Clarke, for Capt. O'Shes. opposed a postponement. He said that Capt. O'Shes a case had been ready since May 12, and the blaintiff was anxious to proceed. The delay was solely due to Mrs. O'Shes. The obtaining of numerous successive postponements in order to discover alleged documents had been an obvious attempt to delay the trial. delay the trial.

Justice Butt refused to grant a further post-

Caprist Pleads for Unity. BERLIN, Nov. 18.-In the lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day Chancellor von Caprivi introduced bills to reform taxation regulate the constitution of rural governing bodies, and the constitution of rural governing bodies, and improve the elementary schools. The Chancellor said that all these measures kem the social question in view, aiming to strengthen the State against internal enemies. As in great wars, so now all purities ought to stand together and fight a battle the consequences of which might be no less serious than a context with a foreign foe.

At the conclusion of his speech the House adjourned until Nov. 20.

Another Bloodless Dack Paris. Nov. 13 .- MM. Deroulede and Lanear Monceau. Two shots were fired, M. Laguerre missing his sim each time. On both occasions M. Deroulede fired into the air, saying he would not fire at an old friend. The principals have become reconciled.

MM. Deroulede and Laguerre have been averaged at Charlerol, and have hid separate hearings. guerre fought a duel this morning in a wood

Dr. Windthorst Ill. BEELIN. Nov. 18 .- The condition of Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Catholic party in the teichstag, is the cause of some anxiety among his friends and supporters. He is suffering from an affection of the heart, and his phy-sicians have enjoined him to withdraw from all participation in political affairs for the present, and to take absolute rest.

Fatal Ballway Collision.

LONDON, Nov. 13.-Early this morning a train on the London and Northwestern Railway. which was crowded with workmen going to their daily labor, collided with a goods train in the tunnel at Chalt Farm. One brakeman was killed, and a large number of other persons were seriously injured.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Yal Baking Powder **ABSOLUTELY PURE**

SAILS FOR OUR WAR SHIPS.

They Are Gradually Disappearing, and Their Advocates Contend Against Odds. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.-A noteworthy charactoristic of the six great vessels for which contracts have lately been given out is their otal lack of sail power. They are to have military masts for secondary batteries and for signal purposes, but no yards and no canvas, This is true of the three great battle ships, the 8,100-ton armored cruisers, and the 7,300-ton and 5.500-ton protected cruisers. The military masts of the new battle ships have even no shrouds or stays, being expected fully to support themselves. In this respect they wil differ from the newest war vessels yet completed, having military masts only.

Some officers, however, still insist that the cruising vessels should have abundant sall power. This has always been the view of Admiral Porter, for example. In a recent discussion he insisted on thirty-five feet of canvas for every square foot of midship section. When the first vessels of the new steel navy were built they all received auxiliary sail power. Chief Constructor Wilson and Constructor Hichborn were among those who fought successfully to retain sails in the new vessels. The rig of the Chicage and Newark, for example, was that of a brig; the rig of the San Francisco, of the Chicage and Newark, for example, was that of a brig; the rig of the San Francisco, of the Yorktown, Concord, and Bennington, and even of the armored cruiser Maine, was that of a three-masted schooner. The Baitimore, however, like the Charleston and the Jattle ship. Texas, being all of foreign design, were supplied with military masts only. The double-turret monitors have also each a military mast. But some very recent vessels, like the two 3,000-ton ships, the three 2,000-ton, and also the 1,000-ton vessels, are provided with sails, whereas the six great war ships of this year already spoken of wholly abandon reliance in this form of propulsion.

It has been said that the Atianta, although she is not full rigged, has made 5½ knots in the trade winds; and the possibility of economizing coal by resort to sail power, as thus illustrated, is urged by those who still advocate a partial preservation of the old rig. But the detenders of military masts only are getting the best of it in the practice of all nations.

The last number of the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute" contains an account of the discussion of this question in that body. It is interesting to see with what earnestness the friends of sail power contended for their views, making up somewhat for the paucity of their numbers by the vigor of their argument. The paper under discussion, which was that of lear-Admiral Stephen B, Luce of the retired list, took the ground that a cruiser intended for preving upon foreign commerce would necessarily have to remnin for long periods in the open seas, seeking for her prey, and therefore should have full sail nower. This view was sustained by some other officers, but the majority held that it was a simple problem between the extra weight of m Chief Constructor Wilson and Constructor where steam is the only means of propulsion. Considering the great amount of ordinary station service that must be done in time of peace, it is probably well that some sail power should have been furnished to a part of the vessels of the new fleet. But the war ships more recently begun have kept very steadily in view the simple question of fighting efficiency, and others of the same type are also likely to have only military masts.

THE YONKERS SUICIDE DUG UP AGAIN. Two Women from Jersey Fall to Identify Him-Bloss Loses His Job.

The body of the man who was found dead at fied by P. H. Sumner of this city as a certain alleged James H. Edgar, was again disinterred yesterday to be viewed by two women who thought the body might prove to be that of a friend of theirs. It didn't though, and the two women went away. Chief of Police Mangin says they were mother and daughter, and that the daughter, who is about 20, looked very much like the suicide. They live in New Jersey. Capt. Mangin refused to give their

Before the body was reinterred President Walter Paddock of the Yonkers Board of Pobelieved it to be that of John Kitson, who formerly worked in the Smith carpet mills of which Mr. Paddock is superintendent Other people thought the body looked like Kitson. too, but a telegram to Kitson's daughter, Mrs. Louisa Parlan, with whom Kitson has lately been living in Washington, brought back an

answer that Kitson was alive.

B. G. Bloss, an agent of the Mutual Reserve
Fund Life Association, was the man to B. G. Bloss, an agent of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, was the man to whom P. H. Sumner took two men, said to be named Edgar, to apply for \$10,000 insurance each previous to the misidentification of the supposed suicide at Yonkers as one of the Edgars. No insurance was written. Mr. Bloss was notified on Wednesday that his business relations with the company must cease. Mr. Bloss was one of the charler members, and for a time served as President and a member of the Board of Governors. President E. B. Harper says that Mr. Bloss was simply an agent, and had no official connection with the association. Mr. Harper said:

"We have terminated our business relations with Mr. Bloss because of the notoriety he has gained in the Edgar case and because of operations that he has been interested in. He asked for a hearing to-day before the Board of Managers, that he might make his defence. That was granted, and then the Board of Managers unanimously voted to stand by their action of yesterday in asking Mr. Bloss to give up his desk here."

"There have been several changes in the list of officers of this association during the last week. N. W. Bloss a son of B. G. Bloss and Second Vice-President. resigned, and N. J. Reimund, formerly Comptrolier, was elected to fill the vacancy, E. F. Phelps has been elected Comptrolier, and John W. Vrooman has become Secretary.

Broadway Wednesday afternoon was practically a stretch of cozy mud from Fourteenth street to Forty-second. The mud varied in depth from one to four inches. Even on the crossings between Twenty-third and Thirtyfourth street. where they have recently been digging up the pavements, the mud was so deep that men crossing it sank in to the upper portion of their boots. Manya man found it easy to walk along Broadway from one end to the other without carrying the evidences of his having been on "America's greatest thoroughhaving been on "America's greatest thorough-fare" any deeper than the soles of his boots, furt if he once attempted to cross the street he was plastered with the adhesive mud nearly as high as the ankle bones. People waded back and forth, stamped their feet, wiped their boots off with newspapers, and smiled with the resignation which is inherent to New Yorkers. The SUN's reporters did not find any streets in the peoper districts of the town on the extreme east or west side which compared in impassability with upper Broadway.

Irems from Monthern Republica, A number of earthquakes were felt in differ-

ont parts of Chill during the latter part of September and early in October. The Peruvian Congress adjourned Oct. 25. and will not reassemble until next year. The populace are pleased at the adjournment, owing to the fact that little beneficial work had

owing to the fact that little beneficial work had been done. The only really good project sanctioned by Congress was that authorizing the irrigation of an extensively ract of fertile land in the vicinity of Fura, under the direction of an English syndicate.

Recently Señor Marcos A. Santamaria and Señora Santamaria died in Medellin, Cauca, They had bequeathed twenty-six houses for distribution among as many poverty-stricken familles. Three hundred applications were reprecived, and among the fortunate of this number the houses were distributed.

Front and lee Up the Hudson. BONDOUT, Nov. 13.—White frost prevailed along the upper Hudson early this morning. In the Cataktille ice formed an inch in thickness

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS. Latest Information of Interest From All Quarters.

Juries impanelled in the Circuit Court of Onendaga county have been passing this week on the responsibility of railroad corporations in certain cases. One suit was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Giles against the New York Central Railroad Company. Mrs. Giles alleged that while going from Syracuse to Skaneateles Junction the trainman told her to get off at Halfway, and she had to walk to Skapeateler Junction. While walking on the track she fell through a cattle culvert and severely injured berself. The case was given to the jury late on Tuesday afternoon. Judge Williams charged the jury not to award damages to the plaintiff for personal injuries received by falling into the culvert, because the company could not legally be held liable for that. He instructed them that the only damages they were to consider were for the trouble and labor she sustained by being put off at Half-way and being obliged to walk to Ekanesteles Junction. The jury brought in a verdict of \$50 and costs for the plaintiff.

The case of Lee H. Anstead of this city against James D. Taylor. Treasurer of the Wagner Sleeping Car Company, occupied the greater part of the time of the Court on Wednesday. While travelling from Weehawken to Syracuse on the West Shore Railroad, Anstead lost a gold watch, the value of which, with the chain, was \$160. The prosecution urred that the sleeping car company had the responsibility of a common carrier and a hotel. The defence accused that they had no more responsibility than any railroad, and charged contributory negligence. The jury found a verdict of \$193.13 for the plaintiff. could not legally be held liable for that. He

A Chicago despatch says the Rock Island has purchased at scalping offices 90,000 miles of editorial tickets issued by the Atchison, and has sent them to Cheirman Finley for redemptions of the agreement, such tickets, if has sont them to Chairman Finley for redemption. Under the agreement, such tickets, if found on the market, must be redeemed by the road which issued them at the rate of 2% cents per mile. The Atchlson will have to hand over \$2,250. Editorial tickets are issued to editors of country papers published at points along the lines of the roads on account of advertising, and should only be used by the persons in whose names they are issued. Many of these editors abuse the privilege by selling these tickets to scalpers. Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Atchlson says he had no idea so many editorial tickets had fallen into the hands of scalpers. All he could do was to redeem tickets secured by the Rock Island, as provided in the agreement.

A Chicago despatch says: "The Union Pacific's demand for larger proportions of the percentages on through rates will not be considered at the regular Western Freight Association meetings now being leid, but will be taken up immediately after they adjourn by the Western and Northwestern divisions. It is thought by some of the most conservative traffic managers that an amicable actiement of the trouble will be made. There is not enough business involved to justify the roads directly interested entering upon anylong continued fight. Further, some of the lines have discovered that the Burlington will have received more benefit from a boycott of the Union Pacific than anybody else, and they are not build up the other."

President Choate of the Old Colony says that

President Choate of the Old Colony says that he expects the Old Colony Railroad to move and to keep moving to meet its increasing business. For the quarter ending Sept. 30 the net earnings gained \$100.000, of which \$60.000 was paid out on account of the recent accident, leaving a net gain of \$10.000, but of course there will be still lurther payments on account of the accident in succeeding quarters. The Old Colony is now a system of \$60 miles of road, capitalized for about \$40.000 per mile, or about one-half the capital per mile of the leading New England roads. As long as its business continues to increase it can profitably expend two or three millions more for the improvement and development of the property, and the comi any will probably continue to sell stock by auction whenever the same can be advantageously placed."

A Denver despatch says the Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Midland management announce the opening of their bond gauge lines for through business on Sunday, Nov. 16, Arrangements are completed to run through Arrangements are completed to cun through Fullman and fourist sleeper cans between Denver, Colorado Springs. Pueblo, Leadville, and San Francisco. The lines will be opened with a new and complete equipment, consisting of dining cars, chair cars, and day coaches. The Rio Grande new line passes through the cañon of the Arkansas. Salida, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, and Grand Junction. The Colorado Midland passes through Manifou. Ute Pass, Leadville, Glenwood Springs, and Grand Junction and Salt Lake City, both together passing through the finest scenery in America.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey The Central Railroad of New Jersey will make a specialty of its train service to Lakewood this winter. On Sunday, Nov. 16, a new train will be put on, leaving New York at 4:20 P. M., reaching Lakewood at 6:35. The other trains leave at 8:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., and all of them are earlipsed in the finest style, with drawing-room ears attached. The four returning trains leave Lakewood at 7:38 and 10:45 A. M., and 3:55 and 6:23 P. M. The new time table will also afford additional accommodations to persons living along the lower part of the New York and Long Branch Railroad.

of the New York and Long Branch Railroad.

Galveston. Nov. 13.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, in the case of S. W. Carey againt the Houston and Texas Centrat Railway, Judge Pardee, after argument, issued a decree dissolving a restraining order heretofore granted, and refusing the injunction praced for by the complainants. This is another feature of the case which was heard by Judges O'Brien and Patterson in New York several weks ago. Carey and his co-complainants hold Houston and Texas Central stock amounting to \$1.300,000, and object to the hame of adjudication by the Huntingdon syndicate. dicate.

A despatch from Albany says that articles of association have been filed there for the Silver Creek and Dunkirk Railroad, an 8½ mile road to be built between the two points named. It is a Vanderbilt project, with a capital stock of \$85,000. The directors are W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, George C. Green of Buffalo, C. H. Lee of Silver Creek M. L. Firnan and C. D. Murray of Dunkirk, P. P. Wright, C. P. Leland, G. H. Kluball, A. G. Getzen-Danner, and John Nevell of Cleveland,

A Chattanooga despatch says: "It is currently reported and believed here that the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Reliroad, extending from this city south 140 miles, has been purchased by the Georgia Central and Plantlystem, and that this city is to be the Northern, terminal of the Georgia Central."

At the annual meeting of the Southern Central Railroad in Auburn Wednesday the following directors were elected: Thomas C. Platt. John N. Knapp. E. P. Wilbur, William Stevenson, Henry L. Storke, John A. Thomas, Junes G. Knapp. D. H. Marsh, Royal W. Clinton, John Taylor, Dexter A. Smith, and E. R. Robinson.

The annual report of the Central Vermont Railroad Company for the year ended June 30 shows: Gross earnings, \$5,245,135, an increase of \$464,223; net earnings, \$1,609,107. In rease \$186,929. The net revenue has been applied as follows: Expenditures over ordinary working expenses, \$204,000; interest on bonds, \$357,752; taxes, \$97,586; rentals of leased lines, \$558,020; interest paid, \$86,676; balance, \$5,030.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Polk Paimer, long employed as a conductor on the Susquehanna and Jefferson divisions of the Eric Hallroad, has been appointed superintendent of the Newark division of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Kansas City.

The work of grading for the track of the pro-posed Lackawanna and Montrese Railroad has been suspended for the winter. The triggs work will be kent going, however. This is the new twelve-mile road which is to connect Monrose, the capital of Susqueshanas county. Pa., with the main line of the Delaware, Lack-awaina and Western road at Alford station. The new road is graded, ready for the rails, about two-thirds of the way.

The report of the Connecticut River Railroad Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1890, is as follows: Gross carnings, \$318,363; in-crease, \$11,698; net earnings, \$127,440; in-crease, \$2,638; balance, deducting charges, &c., \$111,481.

A Milwaukee despatch save that at a meeting of the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad on Wednesday the resignation of President Alfred Hoyt was received and accepted, and Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee was chosen to take his place. Samuel Spencer of New York was elected a director in the place of Mr. Hoyt.

A PLAY CONTAINING A LIKENESS OF A POLICE OFFICIAL.

Will R. Wilson's "The Inspector" Deplets with Graphic Realism Some Phases of Rough Life in New York City,

A remarkably close imitation of Police Inspector ligrnes was exhibited at the Park Theatre last evening. The face, the figure, the bearing, and even the smallest mannerisms were accurately copied. The counterfeit Byrnes spoke like the original, too, and the of an eager and interested audience was simi-

popularly supposed to perform. This character transferred so carefully from veritable life was the principal one in Will R. Wilson's drama, "The Inspector," here performed for the first time. The actor was Frazer Coulter, a vesy competent player always, but he was helped to peculiar success in this instance by a born likeness to the man whom he was set to mimic. His face required no alteration, except to put on a moustache and extend the forehead to meet an imitative wig. His voice, too, lent itself easily to the

The scenes through which the dramatized Byrnes conducted his quest of the truth conserning a homicide were, also, largely photographed and phonographed from the genuine Inspector's room at the Police Central Office. ing a suspected criminal and attending to his other duties in his quiet but incisive manner. The Battery was shown with some of the actual frequenters, such as the crippled bootblack, the whistling negro, and the organ grinder to be seen there, besides a number of life-like types in duplication. A police station had many of an ordinary night's incidents, such as the bringing in of various prisoners and lost children, the arrival and departure of an amoutance, and the inspection and sending out of a squar of policemen. The establishment of a receiver of stolen goods had a variety of theres as visitors with plunder to seil, and then a spirited raid by the police. The patrol steamboat satisfar and by the police. The patrol steamboat satisfar in the warf, and landed its volicemen and captured river thieves. The operation of forcibity who tographing a prisoner for the Rogues Galiery was illustrated in two tubeaux. All these showings of police experience were capitally contrived and managed, and not much in the current mass of unromantic literalism on the stage is any better.

The fact that the actor originally engaged to impersonate the Inspector was released from his engagement, and an artist deemed more pieasing by the author and Mr. Byrnes secured, has been published. The duplicated official has no reason to complain of last evening's rob. He was tot in the tests cartestured. black, the whistling negro, and the organ

his engagement, and an artist deemed more pleasing by the author and Mr. Byrnes secured, has been published. The duplicated official has no reason to complain of last evening's rob. He was not in the least carleatured. Nor had he suffered by the treatment given to him by the dramatist. Mr. Wilson has for years been one of The Sun's reporters at the Police Contral office, and he knew the subject about which he wrote. But if he would save himself from the just wrath of his fellow news gatherers in Authority street, and take away from them the same grounds for such an injunction as Mr. Byrnes is said to have feared, he will insist that the wages of the six actors representing reporters interviewing the inspector be either abolished or doubled. The present incumbents are a sorry lot, and not in the least like Mr. Wilson as he abpeared handsomely before the footlights in response to a most hearty and general demand for him. His offenses against dramatic art were much easier to palliate. He had not taken probability into his scheme of a nopular play, and it would not have been worth his while, for it was evident that he had mean to exhaust his fidelity to his theme in the displays of police life. In that respect The Inspector was well night fauitless, and it found high favor for its reproductions of places in which the mock policemen figured. The story told which was that of a man who quite properly shot his deadly antagonist, but under circumstances which led him to conceal the truth, was very ingeniously calculated to provide the stage Burnes with a deep mystery to solve. It is not likely that Mr. Byrnes ever the truth, was very ingeniously calculated to provide the stage. Burnes with a deep mystery to solve. It is not likely that Mr. Brynes ever disguised himself as a physician and doctored the object of his suspicion to death, but something must be permitted in dramatic license, and everything else done by the detective was probable. It was in connecting the characters, so as to bring them sentimentally together, that Mr. Wilson wrought out a preposterous plot. But that fault wil not lessen the practical value of his work, which is bound to appeal wioningly to the multitude, and to interest even those who witness its performance terest even those who witness its performance

ONLY 28, BUT SIX TIMES MARRIED. The Extraordinary Marital Experiences of a Country Landlord's Daughter.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 13 .- Fen years ago the little tavern at Emerson's Mills in the Pine Run lumber region, was kept by a noted charactor. Elias Benton. He had a very pretty daughter, named Betty. Her mother was dead. and she looked after the household affairs of the tavern. She was 16 years old, and Edward Betty wanted to marry young Shott, but her father had other plans, and she was compelled to obey him. He chose for her husband a man three times her age, who owned a large time treat in the neighborhood and the was compelled to the chose for her husband a man three times her age, who owned a large time treat in the neighborhood and the wife has not received any information about it. He was treat in the neighborhood and the wife has no recogniting as to the rest but they desire an accounting as to the rest but was in love with her and wanted to marry her. pine tract in the neighborhood, a valuable property that Landlord Benton was anxious to possess. He compelled his sixteen-year-old daughter to marry this man, Aulds by name He only lived six months, and left his young

He only lived six months, and left his young widow the pine land, which her father sold and appropriated the proceeds to his own use. Young Shott had in the mean time closed out his contracts and gone away. One year after the death of her his band young Mrs. Aulds married, entirely to splie her father, John Grover, a sawyer. He was killed in his employer's mill one month later.

The landlord's daughter was now twice a widow, although she was not yet 18 years old. Two months after her second husband's death Edward Shott returned to Emerson's Mills, and on her 18th birthday young Widow Grover, who had grown defiant of her father, married her old-time lover. The couple lived happily for a year, and one child was born. The child was not two weeks old when the father was crushed to death by a ixiling tree in the woods. Widowed now for a third time, the landlord's daughter mourned her third husband sincerely for two years. Then her father died. father died.
At the age of 21 she made what was regarded

At the age of 21 she made what was regarded as a most fortunate marrings, her fourth husband being Elmer James, a young Warren county lawyer. James turned out to be a drunkard. He abused his wife and her child so shamefully that she had no difficulty in obtaining a divorce, which was granted four months atter she became Mrs, James. She remained a widow until she was 23, when she married George Rhone, a widowar of 50. He was a prominent man in the locality. Before they were warried a year Rhone died with the scall-pox. His young wife nursed him all through the course of the dreadful disease, escaping without taking it herself. Hoone left his widow \$10,000 in cash. She was then not long to the was then had seath she took her child and went to Ohlo, where she had relatives living. This was one year ago, heat Tuesday she wrote to a friend in this city that she was to be married the next day in Covington, ky, to a young man named Charles Green, a tarmer.

A Mether and Two Children Patally Burned.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 12.-The home of Charles Murphy, in this city, was this morning the scene of a most distressing accident. Mrs. Murphy had put on her stove a pot of vegeta-bles for dinner. While she was nursing a three-month-old boy in an adjoining room. three-months old boy in an adjoining room, Martha, age 13 years, attempted to stir the vegetables. In reaching over the stove her ciching caught fire, burning her almost to a sight of her burning child, attempted to extinguish the dames. In so doing her own clothing and that of the mante aught fire, larning both in a horrible manner. Martha wild e. The mother and infant child have both innated the flames and are in a critical condition.

Nabody Kicking But the Cromwellians, The Board of County Canvassers has now finished up the first six Assembly districts No errors were an actived. The notal protest from the Cromwellian Board of Aldermen was received.

BROOKLYN

The Board of Aldermen has completed be canvass of the cits vote and the result will be amounted this morning.

In American flay was presented last night to the children of the locations Atenne Congressional thurse by U. S. stant 1 ost. No. 27, G. S. K. The members of the post merched to the church in a body under the command of Postmaster's clims. The speech of resentation was made by Majorton (O. Powsid, and the saces had acceptance by the Rev. Dr. Mercdith, the pastor of the church.

Coulton R. Inrys a ayoung real state dealer of 425 Fourth avenue, a life an office of 150 Fifth avenue has seen miseing for more than a week, and several creditors have been anxionally Hajuring for him series on a charge of americance. James R. Roche of Co. Fourteenth sacret lay companiant alleges that Burnes collected the relia from Some houses becoming to bin also pocketed the mency. Duryes left a young wife and daughter.

BYRNES IN DRAMATIC FORM. | MISS CONWAY WAS DISCOURAGED

A BAD CASE OF CATARRE.

But She Has Gained Nine Pounds in Wolghe Recently, and Feels Strong and Well Agein

-What She Bays of Drs. Blair and Cope



MISS KATIE CONWAY, 61 SANFORD PLACE, JERSES

DOCTORS BLAIR & COPELAND,

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M. 1 to 4 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.; Sundays, 9 to 11:30 A.
M. and 1 to 4 P. M.

THE ASTORS IN LITIGATION.

A Friendly Suit for an Accounting of a Trust Fund for William Astor, A litigation, which is probably a friendly one.

has been instituted in the Supreme Court in which the plaintiffs are William Astor and Caroline his wife, who desire that their son, John Jacob Astor, Jr., shall be appointed trustee of a fund established for their benefit by William's father, William Astor, in 1853, in place of the late John Jacob Astor; and that the late John Jacob's executors, William W. Astor and Charles F. Southmayd, shall render an account of the trust. Prior to their marriage both of the plaintiffs

had considerable property and expected more. Consequently an agreement was entered into providing that neither should have any interest whatever in the other's estate. They agreed to take, in lieu of all claims upon each other's property, equal shares in the trust she was to receive the interest on \$75.000 durshe was to receive the interest on \$75.000 during her widowhood, and if she died first, he was to get the income on the whole fund. In the event of the death of both, the principal was to go to their heirs, and if they died without issue it was to revert to Wm. B. Astors exacte. The senior Astor gave the then young couple the use of the property at the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The securities were transferred to James Gallatin and the then John Jacob Astor, Jr. as trustees.

Jr., as trustees. Mr. Galiatin died in May, 1876, and Mr. Astor Mr. Galistin died in May, 1876, and Mr. Astop acted as sole surviving trustee until his death on Washington's birthday of this year. This made it necessary to have a new trustee appointed, and therefore the present proceeding. The defendants in this action are the executors of John Janes R. Roosevelt; Oharlotte Augusta Drayten, wife of J. Coleman Draytont Caroline S. Wilson, wife of J. Orme Wilson, and John Jacob Astor, Jr., and Mary, James L., and Sarah Siewart Van Allen, children of James J. Van Allen of Newport. All of the defendants, except the executors, are children and grahdchildren of the plaintiffs.
William Astor says that up to Dec. 6, 1887.

they desire an accounting as to the *taus of the fund. An order has been granted by Judge O'srien for the service of the summons on the Van Allen children by publication. Actors to See "Poor Jounthan."

Manager Aronson has arranged to give a matings at the Casino on the 20th inst. for the entertainment of the actors and actresses, who have not been able to see Miss Lillian Russell. in her impersonation of the prima donna in in her impersonation of the prime connects in Poor Jonathan" at the Casino. This will be the first professional matine ever given at the Casino, and none but thearrical professional will enjoy the performance. Absolutely no seats will be sold. Boxes have been reserved for the Kendals. Actor Willard, Mrs. Leelle Carter, Sadie Martinet, Robert Hilliard, W. H. Crane, Neil Burgess, Denman Thompson, Herbert Kelcey, and other stars.

Missing George Abrahams. George Abrahams of 28 Schaeffer street Brooklyn, has been missing since Monday last. He was employed on the Long Island Railroad, but was excused from work on that Railroad, but was excused from work on shat day. In the morning he started for Long Island City with the intention of depositing some money in a savings bank. He told his wife that before his return he would go to New York to purchase a winter overcoat. Nothing has been seen or heard of him since. He did not deposit the money in the bank. He is 32 years old. 5 feet 8 inches tall, with a light moustache and dark eyes.

Tin Plate in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.-The Baltimore Tin Plate Company, which was incorporated at Springfield to-day, has purchased 1,000 acres of land at Park itidge, and, it is said, will be making tin plates and tin utensils generally as saons buildings can be erected. The incorporators decline to give the names of their principals. It has been said that this manufactory is one of that dozen concerns to be started between now and spring by a syndicate.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. Joseph Rutherford was shot and killed by William adding in Pike county, Kentucky, on Monday, Adking

Adkins in Pike County, and the business man and news-secaped.

E. A. Foster, a prominent business man and news-paper writer of Thompson, Pik., was struck by an Erie train yesterday and died in a few hours.

perer writer of Thompson, Pa. was struck by an Eric itain yesterday and died in a few hours. One half of the potato crop of Washington county, which is the banner potato raising county of the State, has been ruined by rot. The crop was about two-thrief of the average.

Rube Smith the only survivor of the Rube Burrows gang, was convicted in the federal court at Jackson, Miss. vesterday of forcibly robbing the mails at Buckstonius in september, 1880.

Leorge T. Mason was atreated in Baltimore vesterday charged with the invient of a yacht, valued at Missat, belonging to Walton? Willis of New York. The yacht was stolen from Staten Island.

At Galveston vesterday First Lieu, George L. Turner of the Lighteenth Infantry was sentenced by cours marrial to dishonorable dismissal fromfile service. He was found guilty or embezzillay \$694, funds of the band.

A passenger from ran into a hand car, on which were rive track relations. Sear Millerburg, Rv. yesterday intring. James Finley was instantly killed, and the other four received hipters that may terminate fatally. The tast freight from Beston ran down two men on the tid dolony free, near the Bridgewater from Works, last night killing one of them, Edward J. Finn, and injuring theories the notion be found.

An engine fell from the blocks in an Brie, Pa. machine shop yesterday and crushed to death Foreman James it Beckey and N. Benson, his helper, Keilon was a gromment man in labor circles. When the new of the death reached lieury Notice, an old friend, he immediately sho, himself through the head.

After yesterday morning in the block adjoining the First Freedynterian Church of South Sains attest. Fyra-

After yesterday morning in the block adjoining the First Frestrierian Church on South Salina street, Syracuse, did damage to the stocks of A. Graft Furniture desicr. Frank Dies, house furnishing goods F. W. Wood worth A. Co. Eve and teneent store and o hers to the extent of \$7.500. The loss on the buildings is triffing as compared with that on stocks.

recretary Windom yeaterday recrived a letter from Philadenina containing \$1.020 in United States notes which the sender, who witcheld his name, and he believed belonged to the coveriment, and the recept of which he said to have acknowledged through the Philadenina newcapers it was placed in the Book bury to the credit of "Conscience."